MUSAYEV, I.M.; AGALAROV, M.S.

Development of oil pools in horizon 1 of the Kyurovdag field and characteristics of the distribution of petroleum and water in layers. Azerb.neft.khoz. 38 no.1:22-25 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

(Kyurovdag region--Oil reservoir engineering)

Agalarov, Murad Sultanovich

Gidrogeokhimiya osnovnykh neftyanykh mestorozhdeniy Azerbaydzhana. Baku, Azerneftneshr, 1960.

261 (1) p. diagrs., tables.

Bibliography: p. 261-(262)

1. Geochemical prospecting - Azerbaijan. 2. Azerbaijan - Geochemical prospecting. 3. Petroleum - Geology - Azerbaijan. 4. Azerbaijan - Petroleum - Geology. 5. Russia - Geo-Chemical Prospecting - Azerbaijan. 6. Russia - Petroleum - Geology - Azerbaijan. 1. Title.

AGALAROV, Murad Sultanovich; AKHMEDOV, A.M., red.; AL'TMAN, T.B., red.izd-va

[Hydrochemistry of principal oil fields in Azerbaijan] Gidrogeokhimiia osnovnykh neftianykh mestorozhdenii Azerbaidzhana. Baku, Azerneftneshr, 1960, 261 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Azerbaijan--Petroleum--Analysis)

AGALAROV, M.S.

Hydrochemical characteristics of Maikop sediments in the Amirkhanly oil area. Trudy AzNII DN no.9: 26-29 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Caucasus--Water, Underground)

AGALAROVA, D.A.; AGALAROV, M.S.

Pontian sediments in the Neftechala area. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.11:16 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Nettechala region--Sediments (Geology))

AGALAROV, M.S.; AKHUNDOV, A.R.; SHOYKHET, P.A.

Comparing waters of some mud volcanoes in the Kyurovdag-Babazan-Khilly-Neftechala anticlinal zone containing formation waters. Azerb. nefti. khoz. 40 no. 3:7-10 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Azerbaijan—Water, Underground)
(Mud volcanoes)

AGALAROV, M.S.

Study of the hydrogeology of the Naftalan field. Azerb.neft.khoz. 40 no.8:8-10 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Naftalan region--Water, Underground)

AGALAROV, M.S.; KURBANZADE, A.M.

Changes in the specific weights of the petroleums of the lower horizon in the Kirmaki series of the Fatmayy-Zykh anticlinal zone. Azerb.neft.khoz. 41 no.5:9-11 My '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Apsheron Peninsula--Petroleum--Density)

AGALAROV, M.S.; ABILOV, R.K.

Role of the lithologic and mineralogic composition of rocks in the changes in the mineralization of waters in the upper division of the producing formation of the Surakhany field. Azerb. neft. khoz. 41 no.12:6-8 D '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Apsheron Peninsula—Mineral waters)

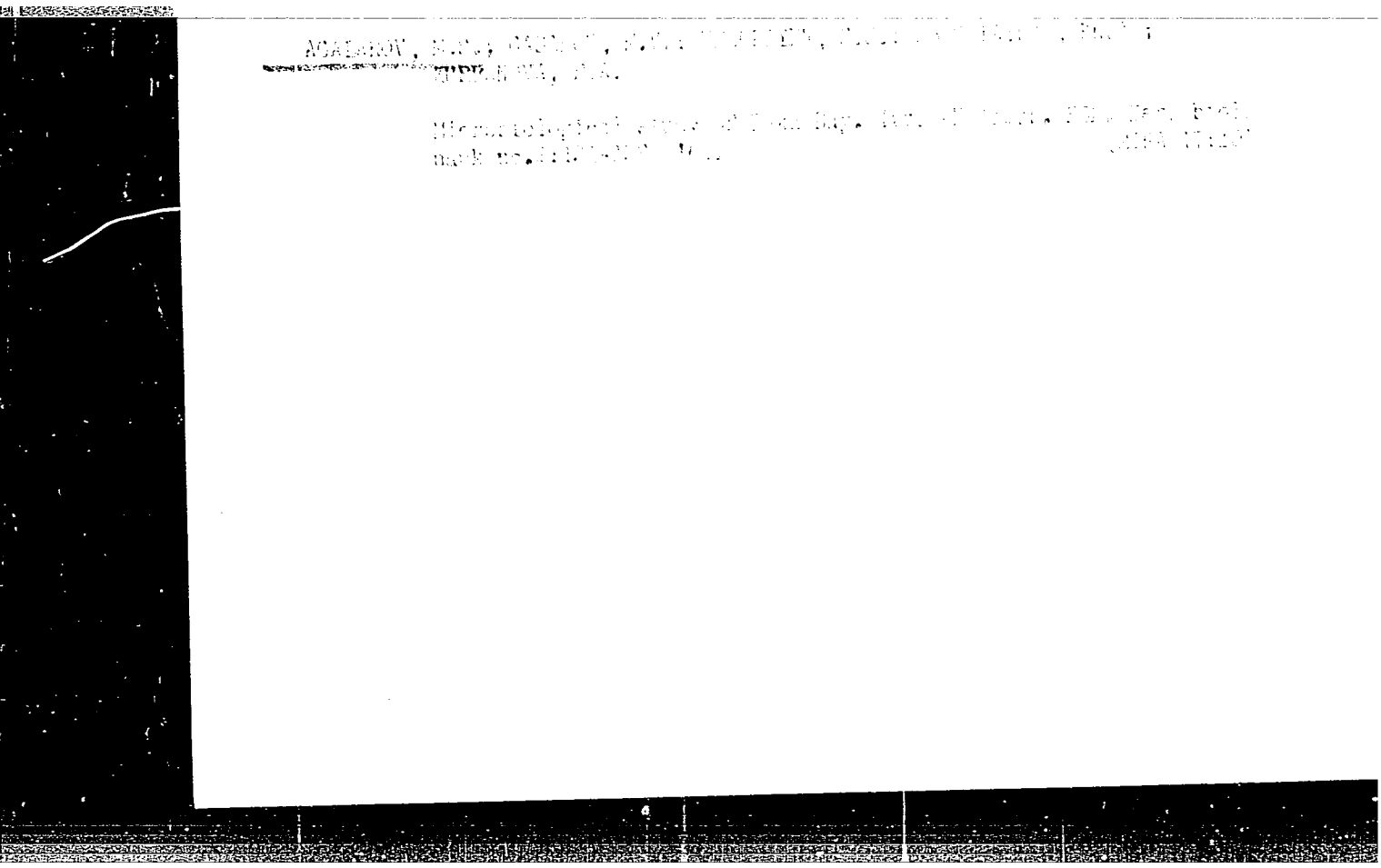
AGALAROV, M.S.

Dzheyran-Batan water reservoir as a source for urban and industrial water supply. Za tekh.progr. 3 no.3:33-35 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Bakinskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vodosnabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii.

AGALAROV, M.S.; KISIN, I.M.

Ground water runoff on the territory of the Kirovabad-Kazakh Massif in the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR. Ser.geol.-geog. nauk i nefti no.4:105-116 '63. (MIRA 17:4)



AGALAROV, T.F.

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Azerb. neft. khoz. 38 no.3:36-37 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Piling (Civil engineering))

AGALAROV, T.F.

Using vibrators for pile driving. Azerb. neft. khoz. 38 no.9:42-44 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Piling (Civil engineering)) (Vibrators)

KUZNETSOV, V.P.; RAGIMOV, Sh.S.; DZHAFAROV, R.D.; ALIYEV, A.M.; BAGIROVA, Z.A.; AGA-ZADE, S.S.; MAMEDOV, I.F.; ALIYEVA, S.M.; KULIYEV, A.S.; DEMIKHOVSKAYA, E.M.; SUBASHIYEVA, O.S.; AGALAROVA, A.B.; SHAKHMALIYEVA, Sh.A.; MIRZOYEVA, G.I.; KASPAROV, V.A.

Caspian earthquake of January 27, 1963. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.9:1392-1393 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerbSSR.

Agalarova, D. A. "Microfaunal data on the genesis of productive stratum," Azerbaydzh. neft. khozvo, 1948, No. 11, p. 3-5

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).

AGALAROVA, D. A.

"Microfauna of the Productive Stratum of Azerbaydzhan, Strewn Under and Covering These Deposits." Sub 24 May 51, Inst of Geological Sciences, Acad Sci USSR. Dr. Mineralogical-Geological Sci.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO : Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

AGALAROVA, D.A.; ESENOV, M.E.

Paleogene microfauna at Kyuren-Dag. Izv.AN Turk.SSR no.1:18-22 '55;
(MLRA 9:5)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Kyuren-Dag--Paleontology)

AGALAROVA, D.A.; KOZHEVNIKOVA, G.Ye.; KURYLEVA, A.M.

Binomial conditions of the Akchaghylian Sea. Izv.AN Turk.SSR no.3:18-24 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Turkmenistan--Geology, Stratigraphic)

AGALAROVA, D.A.; ALI-ZADE, A.A.

Pontian deposits of Turkmenistan. Izv.AN Turk.SSR no.3:81-82 '55.
(MLRA 9:5)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Turkmenistan--Geology, Stratigraphic)

AGALAROVA, Dut'ya Alekperovna; LUPPOV, N.P., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, redaktor; BULGAKOVA, N.Ye., redaktor izdatel'stva; KASPAR'YANTS, L.T., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Microfauna of pay formations of Azerbaijan and "red beds" of Turkmenistan] Mikrofauna produktivnoi tolshchi Azerbaidzhana i krasnotsvetnoi tolshchi Turkmenistana. Pod red. N.P.Luppova. Ashkhabad, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Turkmenskoi SSR, 1956. 189 p. (MLRA 10:1)

(Azerbaijan--Paleontology, Stratigraphic)
(Turkmenistan--Paleontology, Stratigraphic)

AGALAROVA, D.A.

Foraminifera in lower Cretacaceous deposits of the eastern Caucasus. Azerb. neft. khoz. 36 no.12:5-7 D '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Caucasus--Foraminifera, Fossil)

AGALAROVA, D. A.

3(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2076

Knyazev, Vladimir Sergeyevich, Galina Yur'yevna Fuks-Romanova, and Duniya Alikperovna Agalarova

Materialy po petrografii i mikropaleontologii produktivnoy tolshchi Azerbaydzhana (Materials on the Petrography and Micropaleontology of the Azerbaijan Productive Series) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 102 p. (Series: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil. Azerbaydzhanskaya neftyanaya ekspeditsiya. Trudy, vyp. 3) (Series: Akademiya nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR) Errata slip inserted. 1,300 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: G.I. Nosov; Tech. Ed.: Yu. V. Rylina; Editorial Board of Series: A.V. Topchiyev, Academician (Chairman); S.I. Mironov, Academician; L.V. Pustovalov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; (Resp. Ed.), M.M. Aliyev, Active Member, Azerbaydzhan SSR Academy of Sciences; G.A. Akhmedov; M.I. Varentsov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ye.Ya. Dmitriyev (Deputy Resp. Ed.); A.A. Il'in; M.F. Mirchink, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; D.L. Mozeson; and A.V.

Card 1/4

Materials on the Petrography (Cont.) SOV/2076

Fomin.

PURPOSE: This volume is for petrologists, geologists, and persons interested or engaged in petroleum surveying.

COVERAGE: The volume is third in a series of publications under the general title "Studies of the Azerbaijan Petroleum Expedition." It gives the results of petrographic investigations of brecciated quartz deposits, and also paleontological data based on studies of the microfauna in this region. Granulometric studies of the rocks of the region are included. There are 61 references: 41 Soviet, 14 English, 2 French, and 4 German. No personalities are mentioned.

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TM/bg
8-17-59

AGALAROVA, D.A.

Kala series and its correlatives. Azerb. neft. khoz. 38 no.9:4-6 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Apsheron Peninsula--Geology, Stratigraphic)

AGALAROVA, D.A.

Jurassic stratigraphy and microfauna of northwestern Turkmenistan. Trudy AzNII DN no.10:56-87 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Turkmenistan--Micropaleontology)

AGALAROVA, D.A.; AGALAROV, M.S.

Pontian sediments in the Neftechala area. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.11:16 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Neftechala region--Sediments (Geology))

AGALAROVA, D.A.; KADYROVA, Z.K.; KULIYEVA, S.A.; ALIZADE, A.A., red.; SHTEYNGEL', A.S., red. izd-va; BAGIROVA, S., tekhn. red.

[Ostracods in Pliocene and Post-Pliocene sediments of Azerbaijan]Ostrakody pliotsenovykh i postpliotsenovykh otlozhenii Azerbaidzhana. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos. izd-vo, 1961. 419 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Azerbaijan—Ostracoda, Fossil)

AGALAROVA, D.A.

Mud volcanoes in the Kura Lowland. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 20 no.1:53-56 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzerSSR A.D.Sultanovym.

AGALAROVA, D.A., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk

Dreissensia polymorha in Kuba Island. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk no.2:144 '65. (MIRA 18.8)

AGALAROVA, Z.B

Basic quality indices of the green tea leaf under different conditions of mineral nutrition. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 20 no. 6:59-61 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut pochvovedeniya i agrokhimii AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzerSSR G.A.Aliyevym.

On a method of production of monocrystalline films of semiconductors. S. A. Semiletov.

Preparation, structure, and some properties of monocrystalline layers of lead selenide. S. A. Semiletov, I. P. Voronina.

On a method of preparation of thin films of indium antimonide of stoichiometric composition. P. S. Agalarzade, S. A. Semiletov, E. G. Pinsker.

New phases in the system gallium-tellurium. V. V. Vlasov, S. A. Semiletov.

Some questions on the crystal chemistry of semiconductors with the structure of bismuth telluride. S. A. Semiletov. (Presented by S. A. Semiletov--20 minutes).

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds, Kishinev, 16-21 Sept 1963

S/070/63/008/002/016/017
E021/E120

AUTHORS: Agalarzade P.S., and Semiletov S.A.

TITLE: A method of preparing thin films of indium antimonide by vaporization in vacuo

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.8, no.2, 1963, 298-300

TEXT: A method similar to that of L. Harris and M. Siegel (J.Appl.Phys., v.18, no.8, 1948, 739-741) was used to prepare indium antimonide films. Small particles of the required alloy were fed continuously into a heated crucible. The apparatus consisted of a hollow cylinder and a screw. The rate of feeding of the powder was regulated by the pitch and rate of rotation of the screw. Complete vaporization of the particles of the alloy fed into the crucible was the main condition for successful operation. Indium antimonide films both with electron and with hole conductivity were prepared by vaporization. The electron mobility depended strongly on the size of the crystals in the film. There was a similar dependence, but less sharply defined, in the case of samples with hole-type conductivity. The mobility of electrons was up to 20 000 $cm^2/v.sec$ and the mobility of holes

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was of the order of 600 $cm^2/v.sec$. When alloys with impurity concentrations of the order of 10^{17} cm^{-3} were evaporated, the concentration of impurities in the films produced was 3 - 4 x 10^{16} cm^{-3}. Electron diffraction studies of the films showed that there were two modifications of crystallites - cubic and hexagonal.
There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR
(Institute of Crystallography, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 15, 1962

Card 2/2

SEMILETOV, S.A.; AGALARZADE, P.S.

Structure and electric properties of thin InSb films. Kristallografiia 9 no.4:490-497 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

L 24124-65 EEC(b)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) GG/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP4043188 S/0070/64/009/004/0490/0497

37
32
B

AUTHOR: Semiletov, S. A.; Agalarzade, P. S.

TITLE: The structure and electrical properties of thin InSb films 21

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 4, 1964, 490-497

TOPIC TAGS: indium antimonide, thin film, semiconductor, carrier concentration, carrier mobility, Hall effect, electric conductivity

ABSTRACT: By use of continuous feeding and of a heated evaporator, InSb films were obtained having both hole and electron conductivity, a carrier concentration 10^{16} cm^{-3}, and an electron mobility which reached 20,000 $cm^2/v\text{-}sec$ in the best samples at room temperature. The hole mobility reached 660 $cm^2/v\text{-}sec$. The initial InSb was in the form of a powdered single crystal with hole or electron conductivity. The measurements covered the temperature dependence of the electric conductivity, the Hall coefficient, and magnetoresistance of InSb films, and were carried out at about 10^{-3} mm Hg with the usual dc potentiometer circuit. Electron diffraction patterns were used to test the stoichiometry of the InSb and the absence of antimony. Indexing indicated the presence of both cubic and hexagonal small crystal of InSb. Patterns obtained from thicker (1--2) films indicated a

Card 1/3

considerable number of packing defects in the crystal. The crystal size was found to be strongly dependent on the film thickness. Depending on the initial material used, the films were found to be of n or p type (the latter only if the temperature did not exceed 300--350°C). The electron conductivity of all samples deposited at a substrate temperature exceeding 350°C is explained by the relatively higher mobility of the electrons and the crystal size. Plots are presented of the temperature dependence of the conductivity, the Hall coefficient, and the carrier mobility in n and p type films. The activation energy of impurity centers in p-type films was found to be 0.023 eV. The slope of the temperature vs. carrier mobility curves was found to depend at low temperatures on the crystal size. "The

authors express their deep gratitude to [illegible] and L. N. Yurkova for their interest in the work, advice, and assistance in measuring the electrical properties of the films." Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 23Mar64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 006

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100510003-1"

L 26621-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b) IJP(c) GG/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5002161 S/0120/64/000/006/0131/0132

AUTHOR: Agalarzade, P. S.; Semiletov, S. A. 24 18 B

TITLE: Hall generator based on indium antimonide thin films 27 27 18

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1964, 131-132

TOPIC TAGS: Hall generator

ABSTRACT: Some data on an InSb Hall generator (0.6 x 0.3 x [1.5—2] x 10^{-4} cm) are reported. Resistance of the generator is 100 ohm; Hall-emf vs control-current curve is linear up to 18 mamp (or 300 amp/cm^2) in a 7-koe field; maximum dissipation power is 0.2 w; maximum sensitivity, 200 μv/oe; temperature coefficient, 2%/C; electron mobility, 20,000 cm^2/v·sec. Comparative data for single crystals and doped films are given in tables. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table. [03]

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

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L 26621-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002161

SUBMITTED: 14Mar64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: EM, SS
NO REF SOV: 004	OTHER: 000	ATD PRESS: 3188

Card 2/2

L 24207-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/GG
ACCESSION NR: AP5002905 S/0109/65/010/001/0112/0115

AUTHOR: Agalarzade, P. S.; Semiletov, S. A.

TITLE: Preparation and some properties of indium-antimonide alloy films

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, 112-115

TOPIC TAGS: indium antimonide film, semiconductor device

ABSTRACT: An investigation is reported of the electrical properties of InSb—In_2Te_3 films prepared by feeding a proportioned mixture of InSb and In_2Te_3 (0.03—5%) into a hot vaporizer. The electrical conductivity and Hall effect were measured at temperatures between −180 and +200C by means of the conventional d-c potentiometer method. Degenerate films with an electron concentration of up to 10^{17}—10^{19} per cm^3 were obtained. Electron mobility in alloyed and nonalloyed films largely depended on temperature, reaching 13,000 cm^2/vsec. (In single crystals of InSb, it reaches 16,000.) A theoretical explanation of the mechanism of the formation of additional carriers in InSb films is offered. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables. [03]

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L 24207-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002905

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Jan64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: SS
NO REF SOV: 001	OTHER: 002	ATD PRESS: 3177

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L 63379-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5019759 UR/0051/65/019/002/0252/0254
535.321 + 535.341

AUTHOR: Semiletov, S. A.; Agalarzade, P. S.; Kortukova, Ye. M.

TITLE: Optical properties of polycrystalline InSb films

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 252-254

TOPIC TAGS: indium antimonide, thin film, polycrystal, single crystal, refractive index, light dispersion

ABSTRACT: The films investigated were 0.85 to 20 μ thick and were obtained in a vacuum of ~ 2 x 10^{-6} mm Hg on single-crystal ZnS substrates by continuously feeding the powdered alloy into a heated evaporator, using a technique described elsewhere (Kristallografiya, v. 2, 298, 1963). The main purpose of the investigations was to check on the large difference observed by others between the refractive index of polycrystalline films and that [illegible] antimonide. The film thickness was determined with a Linnik interference microscope accurate to ± 0.05 μ. Transmission curves were plotted for the films in the wavelength range 2.5—15 μ. The dispersion of the real part of the refractive index and the wavelength dependence of the film absorption coefficient were calculated from the transmission curves by two independent methods. The results show that the optical width

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L 63379-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019759

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of the forbidden gap of the films is 0.15 ev, the transitions of the electrons in the intrinsic absorption region are direct, and the absorption edge of the InSb films is more diffuse than that of the single crystal. This is attributed to the inhomogeneous carrier density in the produced films. No noticeable difference between the refractive index of the film and of the single crystal was observed. "The authors thank G. I. Distler for making the optical measurements possible."
Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [02]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Jun64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: SS,OP	
NO REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 003	ATD PRESS: 4079	

dm

Card 2/2

Agaletskaya, A. M. and Shu'ga, Yu. D. "The role of the lungs in chloride exchange", Vracheb. delo, 1948, No. 12, paragraphs 1073-76.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis, 'zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 6 Vol. 11/5 May 57

AGALETSKAYA, A.M.

3351. AGALETZKAJA A. M. and VARTAPETOV B. A. Chair of Hosp. Therap., Med. Inst. and Sect. of Physiol., Ukrainian Inst. of Exp. Endocrinol., Kharkov, USSR. *The use of testosterone propionate in angina pectoris (Russian text) PROBL. ENDOKRINOL. GORMONOTERAPII 1956, 2/2 (109-113)

The therapeutic effect of testosterone propionate was studied in cases of angina pectoris, accompanied by nervous and vasomotor phenomena, which could be related to the male climacterium. The majority showed signs and symptoms of deficient function of the sex glands. Twenty-two patients aged 42-65 yr. were treated; the dosage was mainly 12 mg., in some cases 25 mg., once in 2 days. The course of treatment comprised 10-15 injections. The results of the treatment: an improvement in 12 patients, a slight improvement in 7, no effect in 3 patients. The improvement, obtained in 12 patients, was shown in the decrease of precordial pains concerning both the intensity and the frequency; in some cases a complete disappearance ensued. The tendency to perspiration, numbness of the extremities, depressions, hot flushes disappeared; the irritability decreased; sleep became normal, cheerfulness reappeared. The use of testosterone preparations is recommended in those cases of angina pectoris when the leading symptoms are functional changes of the vasal tonus, accompanied by those symptoms of angioneurosis which are peculiar to the climacteric syndrome. In cases of pronounced sclerotic changes in the cardio-vascular system, such treatment was of little effect, and in some cases even harmful. A marked atherosclerosis must be regarded as contraindication to treatment with testosterone, because of the risk of coronary thrombosis and of cerebral haemorrhage. Krimsky - Moscow (XVIII, 6)

AGALETSKAYA, A.M., dotsent

Using reserpine in stenocardia. Trudy Khar. med. inst. no.52:41-50 '59. (MIRA 14:11)

(ANGINA PECTORIS) (RESERPINE)

AGALETSKAYA, A.M., dotsent; ZHIVOLUP, R.F.

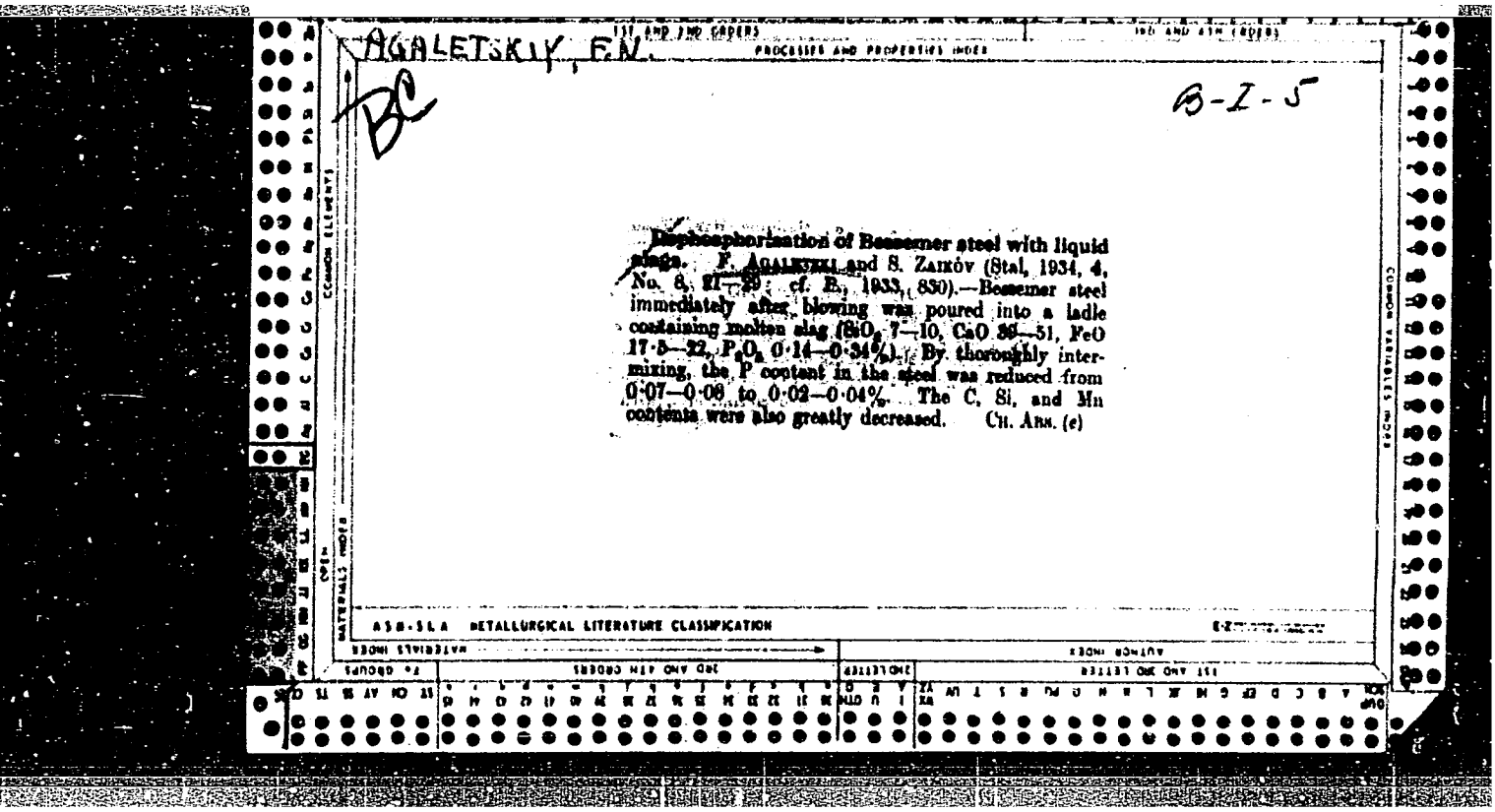
Use of reserpine in tachycardia in patients with myocardial infarcts. Sov. med. 28 no.6:97-100 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Khar'kovskaya gorodskaya bol'nitsa No.11.

AGALETSKIY, B.M.; YEGOROV, K.N.; MARTSINYAK, A.I.; YANOVSKIY, B.M., prof. red.; ARUTYUNOV, V.O., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., otvetstvenny red.; MATVEYEVA, A.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Absolute determination of the acceleration of gravity at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology.] Absoliutnye opredeleniia uskoreniia sily tiazhesti v punke VNIIM. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo standartov "STANDARTGIZ." 1958. 89 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut metrologii. Trudy no.32) (MIRA 11:11)

1. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta metrologii im. D.I. Mendeleyeva (for Arutyunov).
(Gravity)



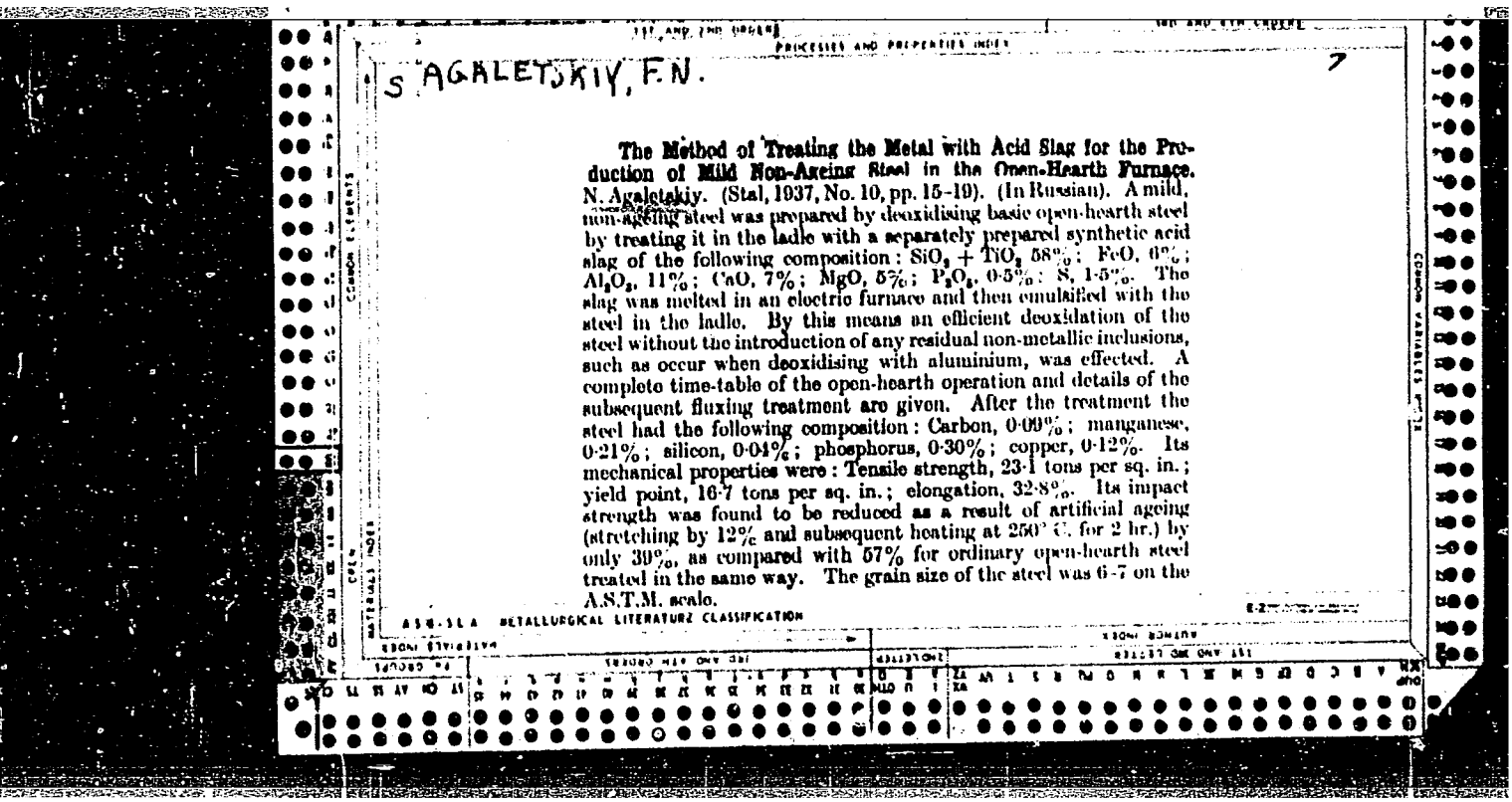
AGALETSKIY, F.N.

BC

B-I-5

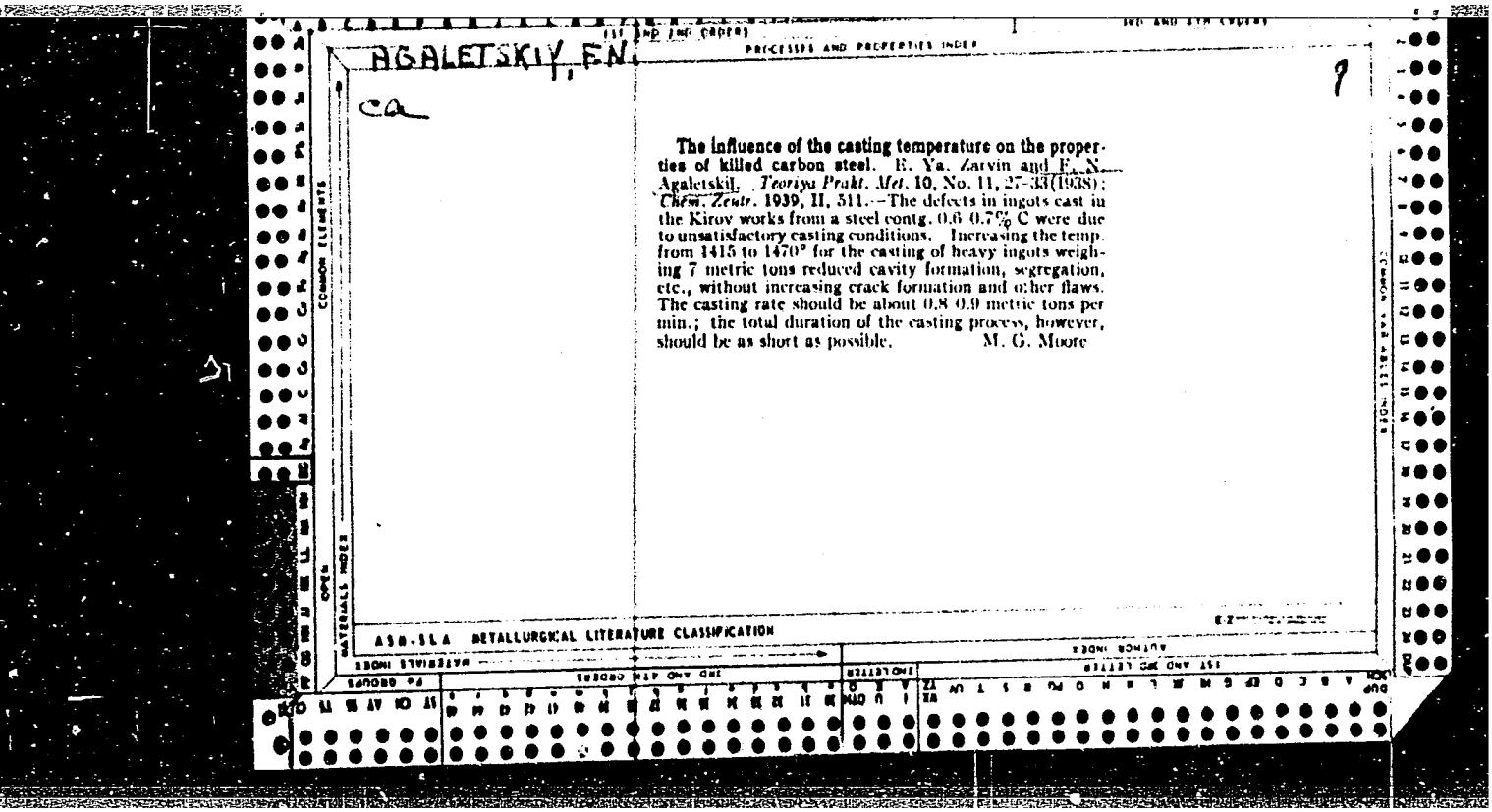
Dephosphorisation of Bessemer steel with liquid slags. F. Agaletzki and S. Zaikóv (Stal, 1934, 4, No. 8, 21—29; cf. B., 1933, 830).—Bessemer steel immediately after blowing was poured into a ladle containing molten slag (SiO_2 7—10, CaO 39—51, FeO 17·5—22, P_2O_5 0·14—0·34%). By thoroughly intermixing, the P content in the steel was reduced from 0·07—0·08 to 0·02—0·04%. The C, Si, and Mn contents were also greatly decreased. Ch. Abs. (e)

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



S AGALETSKIY, F.N.

The Method of Treating the Metal with Acid Slag for the Production of Mild Non-Ageing Steel in the Open-Hearth Furnace. N. Agaletskiy. (Stal, 1937, No. 10, pp. 15–19). (In Russian). A mild, non-ageing steel was prepared by deoxidising basic open-hearth steel by treating it in the ladle with a separately prepared synthetic acid slag of the following composition: $SiO_2 + TiO_2$ 58%; FeO, 0%; Al_2O_3, 11%; CaO, 7%; MgO, 5%; P_2O_5, 0·5%; S, 1·5%. The slag was melted in an electric furnace and then emulsified with the steel in the ladle. By this means an efficient deoxidation of the steel without the introduction of any residual non-metallic inclusions, such as occur when deoxidising with aluminium, was effected. A complete time-table of the open-hearth operation and details of the subsequent fluxing treatment are given. After the treatment the steel had the following composition: Carbon, 0·09%; manganese, 0·21%; silicon, 0·04%; phosphorus, 0·30%; copper, 0·12%. Its mechanical properties were: Tensile strength, 23·1 tons per sq. in.; yield point, 16·7 tons per sq. in.; elongation, 32·8%. Its impact strength was found to be reduced as a result of artificial ageing (stretching by 12% and subsequent heating at 250° C. for 2 hr.) by only 39%, as compared with 57% for ordinary open-hearth steel treated in the same way. The grain size of the steel was 6–7 on the A.S.T.M. scale.



AGALETSKIY, E.N.

ca

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The influence of the casting temperature on the properties of killed carbon steel. E. Ya. Zarvin and E. N. Agaletskiĭ. *Teoriya Prakt. Met.* 10, No. 11, 27–33(1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, II, 511.—The defects in ingots cast in the Kirov works from a steel contg. 0.6–0.7% C were due to unsatisfactory casting conditions. Increasing the temp. from 1415 to 1470° for the casting of heavy ingots weighing 7 metric tons reduced cavity formation, segregation, etc., without increasing crack formation and other flaws. The casting rate should be about 0.8–0.9 metric tons per min.; the total duration of the casting process, however, should be as short as possible. M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LIFSHITS, S.I.; LIBERMAN, S.S., redaktor; AGALETSKIY, F.N., otvetstvennyy redaktor; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The open-hearth process of steel production] Martenovskoe proizvodstvo stali. Khar'kov, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1953. 210 p. (MLRA 7:11)
(Open-hearth process)

SOV/137-59-1-278

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 34 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Agaletskiy, F. N., Ostapchuk, I. V.

TITLE: The Reduction Rate of Ferric Oxide of Krivoy Rog Quartzite to a Magnetic Oxide as a Function of Temperature, Composition of the Gas, and Particle Size (Skorost' vosstanovleniya okisi zheleza krivorozhskogo kvartsita do magnitnoy okisi v zavisimosti ot temperatury, sostava gaza i razmera chastits)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov, 1957, Nr 2, pp 3-12

ABSTRACT: Lean ferrous quartzites of the hematite variety may be concentrated by the method of magnetic separation, after having been crushed to completely expose the grains, and by the method of magnetic roasting. Depending on the procedures employed during roasting and subsequent cooling, the end product may contain predominantly magnetite or magnetite-hematite (γ - Fe_2O_3). The process of magnetic roasting of Krivoy Rog quartzites (46.4% Fe, 1.8% FeO, and 31.1% SiO_2) was investigated, the quartzites being taken in six different fractions (-3.0 + 2.5; -2.5 + 2.0; -2.0 + 1.5; -1.5 + 1.0; -1.0 + 0.5;

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The Reduction Rate of Ferric Oxide of Krivoy Rog Quartzite (cont.)

-0.5 + 0.1 mm). The quartzites were treated in a suspended state with coke or producer gas at temperatures of 400-800°C and were then cooled to room temperature in an atmosphere of N_2. After the products of roasting had been analyzed chemically, the degree of magnetization, i.e., $\%Fe^{+2} \cdot 100/\% \Sigma Fe \cdot 0.333\%$, was evaluated. The experimental data are presented in the form of graphs. Increasing the temperature of roasting and reducing the dimensions of the quartzite particles tends to increase the degree of magnetization of the end product. In order to attain complete reduction of the Fe_2O_3 of quartzite to Fe_3O_4 (equivalent to a 100% magnetization) with the aid of coke or producer gas, 12-5 sec of soaking at a temperature of 800° are required in the case of the -3.0 + 2.5 mm fraction and 5-0.5 sec in the case of the -0.5 + 0.1 mm fraction. It is pointed out that the results of these experiments may be utilized in designing industrial installations for roasting of quartzite in a suspended [fluidized] state.

Ye. V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5368

Agaletskiy, Filaret Nikolayevich, Izrail' Semenovich Barats, Vasiliy Illarionovich Volobuyev, and Miron Davydovich Logovinskiy

Chernaya metallurgiya Sovetskoy Ukrainy (Ferrous Metallurgy of Soviet Ukraine) [Dnepropetrovsk] Dnepropetrovskoye knizhnoye izd-vo, 1959. 53 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Dnepropetrovskiy Sovnarkhoz.

Gen. Ed.: N. I. Krasavtsev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: N. Shinkarenko; Tech. Ed.: G. Glushko.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the general reader interested in metallurgy.

COVERAGE: The booklet deals with the development of ferrous metallurgy in the Ukraine from 1913 to the present. The following are discussed briefly:

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technological progress, increased pig-iron production, and advancements in steelmaking, steel rolling, and pipe manufacture. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

VK/wrc/gmp
8-4-61

AGALETSKIY, F.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Reducing iron from ores in a suspended state. Trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl.inst.met. no.5:7-24 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Iron--Metallurgy) (Fluidization)

AGALETSKIY, F.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; RUBAN, N.M., tekhnik

Reducing iron from ores in a semisuspended state. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl.inst.met. no.5:25-35 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Iron--Metallurgy) (Fluidization)

S/137/62/000/001/009/237
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Agaletskiy, F.N., Onopriyenko, V.P.

TITLE: On the problem of eliminating arsenic from brown Kerch iron ores

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 16, abstract 1V120 ("Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov", 1961, no. 7, 81 - 90)

TEXT: Brown Kerch iron ore of 2 mm fraction was roasted in portions of 100 g in a stream of reducing gas passing at the rate of 2 l/min, and thereupon the ore was subjected to magnetic separation. In a stream of generator gas (25% CO) the Fe_2O_3 heated up to 600 and 900°C is reduced to Fe_3O_4 in 10 and 2-3 min respectively, and the arsenic contamination of the Fe (% As/% Fe_{tot}).100% is reduced to 85-80 and 80% respectively of the initial one. The Fe concentration in the magnetic concentrate attains 51-53%; the degree of Fe extraction into a concentrate is 90%. The replacement of generator gas by H_2 only led to a reduction in the process duration. Heating of Kerch ores to 1,000-1,100°C in vacuum of 2 mm mercury for one hour leads to a decrease in the As concentration by 30-50% and to the reduction of 30-50% of the Fe_2O_3 to Fe_3O_4. N. Inozemtsev
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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AGALETSKIY, P.A., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red.izd-va; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Instruction 242-57 for testing tachometers, speedometers, and revolution counters] Instruktsiia 242-57 po poverke takhometrov, spidometrov i schetchikov oborotov. Izd.ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1959. 27 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Speed indicators--Testing)

AGALETSKIY, P.N., laureat Stalinskoy premii

Detecting and eliminating systematic errors in the determination by pendulum equipment of the absolute value of acceleration due to gravity. Trudy VNIIM no.11:5-17 '50. (MIRA 11:6)
(Physical measurements) (Gravity) (Pendulum)

AGALETSKIY, P.N., laureat Stalinskoy premii; YEGOROV, K.N.

Using balance arm as a measuring instrument in the investigation of knife support systems of pendulum instruments. Trudy VNIIM no.11:18-30 '50. (MIRA 11:6)

(Pendulum)

AGALETSKIY, P.N.

Basic problems of preserving the frequency standard of periodic processes and the State Frequency Standard of the D.I. Mendeleev All-Union Metrological Scientific Research Institute. Trudy VNIIM no.13:5-16 '53. (MIRA 11:6)
(Weights and measures--Standards)

AGALETSKIY, P.N.

Peak voltmeter for separate voltage pulses and its application as a millisecond meter. Trudy VNIIM no.13:72-76 '53. (MIRA 11:6)
(Electric meters)

AGALETSKIY, P. N.

"Problem of Absolute Calculations of the Acceleration of Free Falling Bodies and Methods for Their Solution." Dr. Phys-Math Sci, Mechanics-Mathematics Faculty, Moscow State U, 19 Feb 54. Dissertation (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 8 Feb 54)

SO: Sum 186, 1 Aug 1954

AGALETSKIY, P.N.

International Congress on Time Measurements. Izm. tekh. no.1: 60 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Time-measurement--Congresses)

AGALETSKIY, P.N.; YEGOROV, K.N.

Results of investigations conducted at the Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Metrology to determine the absolute gravitational acceleration. Izm.tekh.no.6:29-34 N-D '56. (MIRA 10:1)

(Gravity--Measurement)

AGALETSKIY, P. N., ~~Cand~~ Doc Tech Sci -- (diss) "Absolute determinations of the acceleration of gravity for the ~~initial~~ starting point in the USSR." Len, 1957. 21 pp (Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices under the Council of Ministers USSR, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Metrology im D. I. Mendeleyev), 100 copies (KL, 17-58, 107)

AGALETSKIY, P.A., red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I., red. izd-va; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Instructions 242-57 for checking tachometers, speedometers and revolution counters] Instruktsiia 242-57 po poverke takhometrov, spidometrov i schetchikov oborotov. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1957. 26 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Tachometer--Testing) (Speedometers--Testing)

SOV/169-59-5-4487

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 30 - 31 (USSR)

24.4200

AUTHORS: Agaletskiy, P.N., Yegorov, K.N., Martsinyak, A.I.

TITLE: The Absolute Determinations of the Acceleration of Gravity at the VNIIM Station

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metrol., 1958, Nr 32 (92), 91 p, ill.

ABSTRACT: Determinations of the absolute value of g, carried out in Washington (1936) and in Teddington (1938) yielded discrepancies of up to 20 mgal in comparison with the Potsdam system. Such large discrepancies were considered to have resulted from inaccuracies in method and insufficient evaluations of systematic errors of the measurement. Therefore, the Research Institute of Metrology in Leningrad paid a special attention to the detailed clarification of the nature of the sources of systematic errors and the methods for their exclusion, when developing the methods for fundamental determination of g. The studies were begun in 1940, interrupted by the war, and finished in 1956.

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The Absolute Determinations of the Acceleration of Gravity in the VNIIM Station

The measurements were carried out by way of three independent methods: 1) joined fall of bodies; 2) free fall of a body; 3) swinging pendulums. Three swinging pendulums with various reduced length of 40, 60 and 75 cm were used in the measurements. The rods of the pendulums were made of fused quartz glass, the bobs of brass bars. The two ends of the pendulum rods were provided with grooves covered with quartz plates. This way, openings were formed at the ends of the rods, inside of which cushions of hard glass were put on the quartz plates. All the parts made of quartz and glass were connected by the forces of molecular cohesion. The pendulums were swinging alternately within a copper vacuum vessel on fixed knife-edges produced of a special tool steel. The whole set-up was placed on concrete posts in a room the temperature of which was maintained constant by conditioning. The distances between the support bearings of the pendulums have been determined with a gaging machine, with an error which did not exceed 0.6 μ. The swinging period has been determined by using the signals of a standard generator, the maximum error of which is smaller than 3.10^{-8} sec. The duration of swinging in each individual experiment was 15 - 20 min. The adjusted value of g from

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The Absolute Determinations of the Acceleration of Gravity in the VNIIM Station

the observations of thw swinging pendulums was found to be 981.9187 ± 0.0004 cm/sec^2. Using the method of joined fall, the falling was observed in the staircase of the building of the Institute of Metrology; a metallic cylinder was falling from a height of 14 m. Within the cylinder and simultaneously with the cylinder, a brass frame was falling. Magnetic recorders fixed on the falling cylinder, slided along the vertical steel wires and marked magnetic marks on the wires during the fall of the cylinder. The recorders were operated by pulses from a stable generator with a frequency of 62.5 cps. The same pulses caused the flashing of an inertia-free bulb which illuminated a slit within the cylinder. The image of the slit was projected onto a photographic plate fixed on the frame falling within the cylinder. As the air of atmospheric pressure was within the cylinder, the results of observation were corrected for the effect of air. The temperature of the various sections of the steel wires was determined by means of some thermocouples. Prior to measuring the distances between the magnetic marks, the wires were strewn with iron filings forming on them characteristic strokes. The measuring of the wires was carried out by means of a calibrating tape and a metric standard on a horizontal stand. The strokes formed on the photographic plate of the falling

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The Absolute Determinations of the Acceleration of Gravity in the VNIIM Station

frame, were measured by means of a gaging machine. The value of g was computed from the position of the frame in relation to the marks on the wires and was adjusted by the method of the least squares from 21 falls; the result was 981.9215 $\pm$ 0.0016 cm/sec^2. Using the method of free fall of a body, a metric rod was falling within an evacuated copper vessel. A photoemulsion coated the plane opposite faces of the quartz parts of the rod, and the image of the immovable slit, periodically illuminated by the flashes of an inertia-free bulb, was projected onto the photoelumsion. The bulb was operated by the pulses from a quartz timekeeper with the transformed frequency of 125 and 250 cps. The setup was placed in the gravimetric basement of the Institute where the fluctuations of temperature are very small. Fifteen falls of the rod were observed. The distances between the marks on the emulsion layer of iron were determined by means of the gaging machine. After carrying out the necessary corrections, the values of g were adjusted by the method of least squares. The final result of these experiments amounts to 981.9224 $\pm$ 0.0020 cm/sec^2. The values of g for the point of the investigations in the

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The Absolute Determinations of the Acceleration of Gravity in the VNIIM Station

Potsdam system amounted to 981.9308. Therefore, the new determinations of g differ from the value in this system by 12.6 mgal (for the pendulums), by 9.3 mgal (for the joined fall of bodies), and by 8.1 mgal (for the free fall of a body). Bibl. 34 titles.

Yu.S. Dobrokhotov

Card 5/5

DOLINSKIY, Ye.F.; AGALETSKIY, P.N.; GAYEVSKIY, N.A.; LASSAN, V.L.; OSTROUMOV, B.A.; SMOLICH, S.A.; STEPANOV, L.P.; YANOVSKIY, B.M.

Metrological activities in the field of mechanical measurements. Trudy.VNIIM no.33:39-59 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Rukovoditel' otdela mekhanicheskikh izmereniy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (for Dolinskiy)

(Mensuration)

AGALETSKIY, P.N.; KIPARENKO, V.I.

Standardizing measurements with accelerometers. Izm. tekh. no. 1:16-19 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Accelerometers)

AGALETSKIY, P.N.

Calibrating the PIU-1 accelerometer. Izm.tekh. no.5:17 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Accelerometers)

AGALETSKIY, P.N.; BARASH, V. Ya.; BOGDANOVA, S.A.; NIKULINA, Zh.P.

Developing a standard accelerometer. Izm.tekh. no.7:12-17 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Accelerometers)

AGALETSKIY, P.N.

"Methods of measuring masses" by S.S.Shchedrovitskii. Reviewed by P.N.Agaletskii. Izm.tekh. no.12:64 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Mensuration) (Shchedrovitskii, S.S.)

AGALETSKIY, P.N.

Should the determination of the concept "Measurement" be reviewed? Izm.tekh. no.9:1-4 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Mensuration)

AGALETSKIY, P.N.; IORISH, Yu.I.; RAYEVSKIY, N.P.

Inadequate book. Izm. tekh. no.6:61-62 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Measuring instruments)

AGALETSKIY, P.K.; ASHCHEULOV, N.E.; NIKULIN, V.F.

Classification of measurements and the evaluation of the precision of measuring instruments. Izm. tekh. no.3:5-9 Mr '64
(MIRA 17:8)

AGALETSKIY, P.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

[Methods for checking accelerometers recommended for use in testing laboratories of plants] Metody poverki akselerometrov rekomenduemye k primeneniiu v ispytatel'nykh laboratoriiakh predpriiatii. Moskva, Izd-vo Standartov, 1964. 27 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

AGALETSKIY, P.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Most urgent objectives of standardization in the field of metrology and measuring equipment. Standartizatsiia 29 no.10:7-10 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

AGALETSKIY, S.N.; ZAGAYKEVICH, I.K.

Combating the pine moth larva and the pine bark flat bug by means of toxic bands of DDT solution. Nauch.trudy Inst.ent. i fit. 6:92-100 '55. (Pine--Diseases and pests)(DDT (Insecticide)) (MLRA 9:7)

IONESCU, S., ing.; MARTAC, D., ing.; AGALIDI, E.

Optimum distribution of power between stations of an electric power system. Energetica Rum 12 no.10:538-544 O '64.

SEVER'YANOV,N.N.; AGALINA,M.S.; SAVIN,M.M., redaktor; BUDAYEV,E.V., redaktor; ANDREYEV,G.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Engineering research for coal mining structures] Inzhenernye izyskaniia dlia stroitel'stva ugol'nykh predpriiatii. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1955. 261 p. (MLRA 9:1)

(Coal mines and mining)

SEVER'YANOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, AGALINA, Mariya Samoylovna, BUDAILV, L.V., otv.red.; SAVIN, M.M., red.; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Manual on engineering surveys for construction] Spravochnik po inzhenernym izyskaniiam dlia stroitel'stva. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 360 p. (MIRA 11:9)
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AGALINA, M.S., inzh.; AKUTIN, T.K., inzh.; APRESOV, A.M., inzh.; ARISTOV, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk,; BELOSTOTSKIY, O.B., inzh.; BERLIN, A.Ye.,inzh.; BESSKIY, K.A., inzh.; BLYUM, A.M., inzh.; BRAUN, I.V., inzh.; BRODSKIY, I.A., inzh.; BURAKAS, A.I.,inzh.; VAYNMAN, I.Z., inzh.; VARSHAVSKIY, I.N.,inzh.; VASIL'YEVA, A.A.,inzh.; VORONIN, S.A.,inzh.; VOYTSEKHOVSKIY, L.K., inzh.; VRUBLEVSKIY, A.A.,inzh.; GERSHMAN, S.G., inzh.; GOLUBYATNIKOV, G.A.,inzh.; GORLIN, M.Yu., inzh.; GRAMMATIKOV, A.N., inzh.; DASHEVSKIY, A.P.,inzh.;DIDKOVSKIY, I.L., inzh.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, N.L.,inzh.; DROZDOV, P.F.,kand. tekhn. nauk,; KOZLOVSKIY,A.A.,inzh.; KIRILENKO, V.G.,inzh.; KOPELYANSKIY, G.D.,kand. tekhn. nauk,; KORETSKIY, M.M.,inzh.; KUKHARCHUK, I.N.,inzh.; KUCHER, M.G.,inzh.; MERZLYAK, M.V.,inzh.; MIRONOV, V.V.,inzh.; NOVITSKIY, G.V.,inzh.; PADUN, N.M.,inzh.; PANKRAT'YEV, N.B., inzh.; PARKHOMENKO, V.I.,kand. biol. nauk,; PINSKIY, Ye.A.,inzh.; POLLUBNYY, S.A., inzh.; PORAZHENKO, F.F.,inzh.; PUZANOV, I.G.,inzh.; REDIN, I.P.inzh.; REZNIK, I.S.,kand. tekhn. nauk,; ROGOVSKIY, L.V.,inzh.; RUDERMAN, A.G.,inzh.; RYBAL'SKIY, V.I.,inzh.; SADOVNIKOV, I.S.,inzh.; SEVER'YANOV, N.N.,kand. tekhn. nauk,; SEMESHKO, A.T.,inzh.; SIMKIN, A.Kh., inzh.: SURDUTOVICH, I.N.,inzh.; TROFIMOV, V.I.,inzh.; FEFER, M.M.,inzh.; FIALKOVSKIY, A.M.,inzh.; FRISHMAN, M.S., inzh.; CHERESHNEV, V.A., inzh.; SHESTOV, B.S., inzh.; SHIFMAN, M.I., inzh.; SHUMYATSKIY, A.F.,inzh.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.I.,inzh. STANCHENKO, I.K., otv. red.; LISHIN, G.L.,inzh.,red.; KRAVTSOV,Ye.P., inzh.,red.; GRIGOR'YEV, G.V.,red.; KAMINSKIY, D.N.,red.; KRASOVSKIY, I.P.,red.; LEYTMAN, L.Z., red.[deceased],; GUREVICH, M.S.,inzh.,red.; DANILEVSKIY, A.S.,inzh.,red.; DEMIN, A.M., inzh.,red.; KAGANOV, S.I.,inzh.,red.; KAUFMAN, B.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, red:.LISTOPADOV, N.P.,inzh.,red.; MENDELEVICH, I.R., inzh.,red.[deceased];

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AGALINA, M.S.... (continued) Card 2.

PENTKOVSKIY, N.I., inzh., red.; ROZENBERG, B.M., inzh., red.; SLAVIN, D.S., inzh., red.; FEDOROV, M.P., inzh., red.; TSYMBAL, A.V., inzh., red.; SMIRNOV, L.V., red. izd-va.; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Mining ; an encyclopedic handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi promyshl. Vol. 3.[Organization of planning; Construction of surface buildings and structures] Organizatsiia proektirovaniia; Stroitel'stvo zdanii i sooruzhenii na poverkhnosti shakht. 1958. 497 p. (MIRA 11:12)

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(Building)

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(Surveying) (Engineering)

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SO: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 14, 1949).

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Biological Chemistry, Nutrition and Feeding (11111)
Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR, No 6, 1953, pp 43-47
AGALINA, V. G.
"Carotene Content of Some Feeding Plants in High-Altitude Pastures on the Southern Slopes of the Gissark Range" All high-altitude plants serve as good sources for carotene for animals. Depending on the species, the carotene content varies from 27.2 to 372.4 mg per kg of air-dried feed.

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, No 1, 1 Jan 54; SO: (W-30785, 28 July 1954.)

"The Characteristics of the Pasture Vegetation and Fodder Crops of Tadzhikistan in Relation to the Carotin Content." Cand Agr Sci, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Animal Husbandry, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 18, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals. Q-1
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, 72977

Author : Agalina, V. G.
Institut.
Title : The Composition and Nutritive Value of Corn and of Silage Derived from It.

Orig Pub. : S. kh. Tadzhikistana, 1957, No 7, 28-33

Abstract : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No. 10823

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : pastures. A list of the high-mountain pasture plants of the southern slope of Gissar Ridge is appended together with a characteristic of their edibility. Bibliography of 42 titles. -- B. K. Flerov

CARD: 2/2

AGALOROV, A.B.

Effect of hexanol anesthesia on the glucose and glycogen content of blood in dogs. Trudy Vses.ob-va fiziol.biokhim.i farm. 2:177 '54. (MLRA 8:7)

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(BARBITURATES, anesthesia and analgesia,
hexobarbital, eff. on blood sugar in dogs)
(BLOOD SUGAR,
in hexobarbital anesth. in dogs)

ACC NR: AP7002698 SOURCE CODE: UR/0424/66/000/006/0114/0121

AUTHOR: Agalovyan, L. A. (Yerevan)

ORG: none

TITLE: On the flexure theory of orthotropic shells

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal. Mekhanika tverdogo tela, no. 6, 1966, 114-121

TOPIC TAGS: plate flexure, isotropic plate, anisotropic plate, orthotropic plate, iterative method, anisotropic medium, asymptotic method, thin plate, elasticity theory, flexure

ABSTRACT: The basic equations of flexure of anisotropic thin elastic plates under normal loading are derived by applying the method of asymptotic integration of elasticity equations developed by A. L. Gol'denveyser for isotropic plates in his approximate theory of flexure. In the process of deriving these equations, certain specific aspects of anisotropy are revealed. It is assumed that the thickness of the plate is small as compared to its other dimensions, and that the principal directions of elasticity coincide at any point of the plate with the corresponding directions of the curvilinear coordinate system. The complete system of differential equations with boundary conditions describing the stress-strain relations in the three-dimensional problem of the elasticity theory developed by S. A. Ambartsumyan is used in determining the displacements and stresses in the plate. The final state of stress and strain is presented as a sum of two component states: one, penetrating deeply into the plate, is described by a basic iterative process, and the other state,

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